

A STUDY OF ATHLETIC BENEFIT PLAN INJURIES
IN KANSAS HIGH SCHOOLS, 1946-47

by

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INTRODUCTION

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to provide some concrete data concerning the types and causes of injuries in Kansas high school athletics. Many serious injuries are acquired by Kansas youth while participating in inter-scholastic athletics.

It is hoped that these compiled results can be used by coaches and administrators of all sports as an aid in determining ways of preventing injuries in high school athletics.

Review of Literature

The combined results of three graduate theses presented to the Graduate School at the University of Kansas provided the only literature available concerning this subject. This study covers the eight-year period from 1938 through 1945.

According to this study, there were 58,303 enrolled in the Benefit Plan and 3781 (6.48 per cent) injuries were reported. The highest per cent of injuries occurred as the result of participation in football (79.60 per cent); basketball accounted for 13.55 per cent; track for 2.30 per cent.

Fractures were more frequently reported than any other type of injury (34.70 per cent of total injuries). Of these, the fracture of the nose was most prevalent (18.30 per cent).

Sprains accounted for 20.55 per cent of the total injuries

and dental injuries were listed as third in frequency with 18.50 per cent. Football accounted for 86.50 per cent of all fractures. Participation in basketball caused 11.65 per cent of the fractures.

The most frequent cause of football injuries was shown to be tackling (29.52 per cent). The player that was tackled was reported for 19.14 per cent of injuries. The blocking player showed 16.70 per cent of cause of football injuries and the player who was blocked followed with 11.10 per cent. Of the total football injuries 59.20 per cent occurred in games and 40.20 per cent in practice. The largest per cent of football injuries occurred during the sixth week of the season (11.35). The eighth week was second with 10.62 per cent, followed by the fifth and seventh weeks with 10.40 per cent.

"Fell on the floor" (17.70 per cent); "collision" (13.30 per cent); and "ran into wall or obstruction" (12.30 per cent) were the leading causes of basketball injuries.¹

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The data were compiled from the records and files of the Kansas High School Activities Association with headquarters in Topeka, and transcribed to especially designed forms. By employing this method, injuries were classified into the various cate-

¹Elbel, Edwin R. Athletic Injuries in Kansas High Schools. Unpublished M. S. report, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. 1946.

gories. Since membership by schools in the Benefit Plan was entirely optional, not all member schools of the Kansas High School Activities Association participated in the Plan. It was found that of the schools classified as class B schools 308 participated in the Plan. Only the data from the reports of these schools were used. Of the schools classified as class A schools, it was found that 79 had participated in the Benefit Plan. Of the schools classified as class AA, it was found that 25 schools participated in the Benefit Plan.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in the classification of injuries particularly as to the immediate cause. In this respect, some differences of opinion between writers were evident. For example, if a contestant in a basketball game were in the act of "jumping for the ball" and in some manner fell to the floor and was injured, the question arose as to whether the immediate cause of injury should have been "jump ball" or "falling to the floor."

In a relatively large number of instances the cause of injury was not shown. It might be well to mention that a rather large number of minor injuries occurred during the period that were not reported by the participating members. Nevertheless, the data give a rather broad view of the cause and prevalence of injuries resulting from participation in high school athletics.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Table 1. Injuries in relation to the number of students enrolled, all classes.

Students	Classes of schools			Total
	B	A	AA	
Total enrolled	8244	4236	2823	15303
Number injured	748	449	260	1457
Per cent injured	9.07	10.6	9.21	9.52

Table 1 shows that over the one year period in the schools studied there were 15,303 individuals enrolled in the Benefit Plan and that 1457 injuries were reported (9.52 per cent). The greatest per cent of injuries was reported for class A (10.6 per cent). Of the 4236 enrolled there were 449 injuries reported. There were 2823 enrolled in class AA, with a report of 260 injuries (9.21 per cent). Class B had 8244 enrolled with 748 injuries reported (9.07 per cent). It is significant to note that class B with the largest enrollment had the smallest per cent of participants injured.

Figure 1 is a graphic description of the number and per cent injured in relation to the number enrolled in each of the three classes.

Figure 2 is a graphic description of the total number and per cent injured in relation to the total number enrolled in all classes.

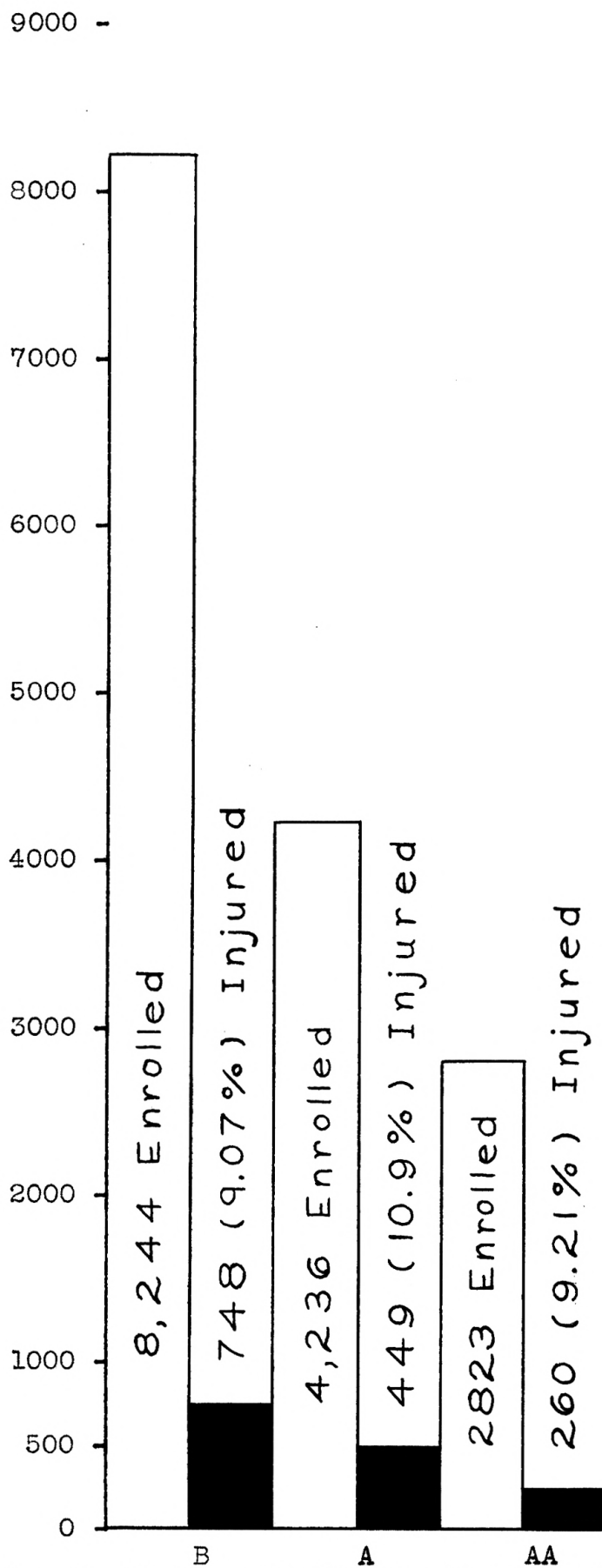


Fig. 1. Number enrolled in benefit plan, and the number and per cent injured.

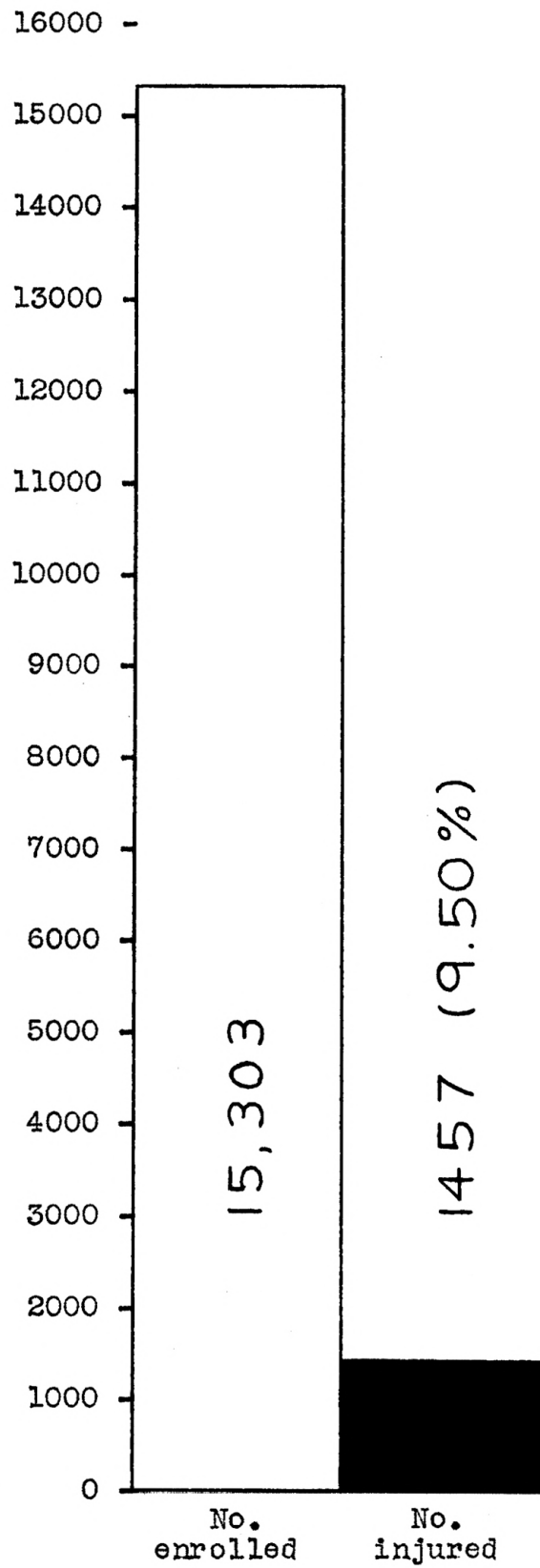


Fig. 2. Total number enrolled in benefit plan, and number and per cent injured (all classes).

Table 2 designates injuries by sports. Football was far ahead of the other sports in the per cent injured, 69.65 per cent as compared to 19.97 per cent in basketball; 3.37 per cent in physical education; 3.16 per cent in track; 2.27 per cent in baseball; and 1.58 per cent in wrestling. The greatest percentage of football injuries was found to be in class A schools (74.38 per cent). Class AA followed closely with 72.69 per cent and class B with 65.78 per cent. The highest per cent of basketball injuries occurred in class B schools (25.94 per cent). Class A followed with 14.49 per cent and class AA with 12.30 per cent. The injury rate in all other sports was relatively low with the exception of the fact that a sizeable per cent of injuries was shown for class AA physical education classes (9.23 per cent).

Tables 3 and 4 show that the type of injury most frequently reported was the fracture (28.89 per cent of the total injuries). The most frequent fractures were the following: nose, 17.33 per cent; ribs, 11.16 per cent; collar bone, 10.92 per cent; hand or wrist, 10.68 per cent; fingers, 10.21 per cent. Sprains were second on the list (26.01 per cent). Bruises or concussions were found to be the third most common type of injury (15.92 per cent). Dental injuries were listed as the fourth most common type of injury reported (12.08 per cent). Football accounted for 80.30 per cent of all fractures. Participation in basketball caused 11.60 per cent of the fractures.

As shown in Table 4, injuries to the teeth were reported more frequently than injury to any other part of the body (12.08 per cent). The ankle with 11.74 per cent of all injuries was second. The knee with 9.33 per cent, the hand or wrist with 7.28

Table 2. Injuries by sports.

Class		Football	Basketball	Track	Wrestling	Baseball	Phy. Ed.	Total
B	No. inj.	492	194	25		24	13	748
	% inj.	65.78	25.94	3.28		3.20	1.73	51.34
A	No. inj.	334	65	17	15	6	12	449
	% inj.	74.38	14.49	3.78	3.34	1.33	2.89	30.82
AA	No. inj.	189	32	4	8	3	24	260
	% inj.	72.69	12.30	1.53	3.07	1.15	9.23	17.84
Tot. inj.		1015	291	46	23	33	49	1457
% inj.		69.65	19.97	3.16	1.58	2.27	3.37	9.52

Table 3. The types of injuries according to sports. Column at right shows per cent of total injuries in study. The per cent of each type of injury in each sport is shown in columns under each sport. Total injuries and per cent injured in each sport.

Type of injury	Football			Basketball			Track			Wrestling			Baseball			Physical Education			Total			Grand total	% total injuries
	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA		
Fractures	178	100	60	32	14	3	4	2			5		10	2		4	2	5	228	125	68	421	
Per cent	78.1	80.	88.2	14.0	11.2	4.4	1.8	0.9			4.0		4.3	1.6		1.8	1.6	7.3	30.49	27.84	26.15		28.89
% all classes		80.3			11.6			1.4			1.2			2.9			2.6						
Sprains	120	67	50	62	15	11	14	7	2		3	1	4	4	2	5	6	6	205	102	72	379	
Per cent	58.5	64.7	69.4	30.2	13.7	15.3	6.8	6.9	2.8		4.9	1.4	1.5	3.9	2.8	2.4	5.9	8.3	27.41	22.72	27.69		26.01
% all classes		62.27			22.93			6.97			1.05			2.63			4.48						
Dental	49	44	26	28	11	4	1	1			4		4			1		3	83	60	33	176	
Per cent	58.8	73.3	78.8	33.7	18.3	12.1	1.2	1.7			6.7		4.8			1.2		9.1	11.1	13.36	12.69		12.08
% all classes		67.67			21.85			1.13			3.3			3.31			3.31						
Bruises or concussion	62	68	36	32	12	4	2	1	1		2	4	2			1	1	4	99	84	49	232	
Per cent	62.6	81.0	73.5	32.3	14.3	8.2	2.0	1.2	2.0		2.4	8.2	2.0			1.0	1.2	8.2	11.9	18.71	18.85		15.92
% all classes		71.55			20.69			1.29			3.44			.86			2.58						
Torn ligaments	14	5	5	5	1													1	19	6	6	31	
Per cent	73.7	83.3	83.3	26.3	16.7													16.7	2.67	1.31	2.31		2.13
% all classes		77.42			19.35												3.23						
Dislocations	30	20	6	10	2	3		1			1	1	2				1		44	25	10	79	
Per cent	68.2	80.	60.	22.7	8.	30.		4.			4.	10.	4.6				4.6		5.88	5.79	3.8		5.5
% all classes		70.80			18.09			1.26				5.06					3.79						
Lacerations	26	11	4	16	7	7	3	4	1			1	1		1		2	3	46	24	17	87	
Per cent	56.5	45.8	23.5	34.8	29.2	41.2	6.5	16.7	5.9			5.9	2.2		5.9		8.3	17.6	6.15	5.30	6.54		5.28
% all classes		48.27			35.63			9.20			1.15			2.3			5.75						
Torn muscles	5	1		1								1							6	1	1	8	
Per cent	83.3	100.		16.7								100.							.80	.24	.36		.55
% all classes		75.			12.5						12.5												
Infection	4	5	2	6	3		1						1					2	12	8	4	24	
Per cent	33.3	62.5	50.	50.	37.5		8.3						8.3					50.	1.6	1.78	1.54		1.65
% all classes		45.83			37.5			4.17						4.17			8.33						
Unknown	4	12		2	1			1											6	14		20	1.37
Total injuries	492	334	189	194	65	32	25	17	4		15	8	24	6	3	13	12	24	748	449	260	1457	
Grand total		1015			291			46			23			33			49			1457			
Per cent		69.66			19.97			3.16			1.58			2.27			3.36		51.34	30.81	17.85		

Table 4. Type of injury according to the part of the body.

Parts of body	Lacerations			Fractures			Dislocations			Sprains			Infections			Torn ligaments			Torn muscles			Bruises or concussion			Dental			Grand total	Per cent total injuries
	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA	B	A	AA		
Head	2	1	2	2	2																15	11	3				38	2.60	
Nose	1	1		3	26	13	2						1								2	3	2				85	5.83	
Jaw				5	1	1				1											1	2					11	.76	
Eye	20	5	6											1	1						3	1					37	2.54	
Neck				1			1				1										1	2					6	.41	
Face	9	6	3	1																		2					21	1.44	
Abdomen																					6	1	1				8	.55	
Back				3		3	1			18	9	3				3			1		1	8	3				63	4.39	
Ribs				33	8	6	1	1		1									1		5	2	6				64	4.47	
Shoulder				2	3	1	15	10	3	6	5					3	1		1			6	5				68	4.60	
Collar bone				25	14	7	5	1																			52	3.57	
Upper arm				7				1																			8	.55	
Elbow				9	4		4	2	4	7	2										8	4	3				47	3.16	
Forearm		1		19	8	11				1	1	1					1					3	1				47	3.16	
Hand or wrist	4	1		23	11	11	4		1	20	13	8									2	5	1				104	7.28	
Fingers	1	2	2	22	15	6	5	4	1	4	4	5	3			2						2					78	5.35	
Pelvis or hip					3		1											1			6	4	5				20	1.37	
Thigh				4																	2	2	1				9	.62	
Knee	1	1	1				3	6		5	26	25	1	1	1	4	2	1			6	2	4				136	9.33	
Leg	1	2	2	22	13	3							2	1		1		1			7	9	5				69	4.74	
Ankle	1	1		4	2	2				8	38	29				2	2	2			2		1				171	11.74	
Foot	1	2	1	11	11	3	2	1		6	3	1	4					2			3	3	1				55	3.77	
Thorax	1	1																			1	1	1				5	.34	
Teeth																									83	60	33	176	12.08
Unknown	20	4		1	4	1				5			3	4	1	4			2	1	1	12	11	6			79	5.49	
Total	46	24	17	228	125	68	44	25	10	205	102	72	12	8	4	19	6	6	6	1	8	99	84	49	83	60	33	1457	
Grand total		87			421			79			379			24		31						232			176			1457	

per cent, the nose with 5.83 per cent, the fingers with 5.35 per cent, the leg with 4.74 per cent, and the shoulder with 4.60 per cent followed in that order of frequency.

In Table 3 it is significant to note that the greatest number of injuries for all sports was in football (69.66 per cent). Basketball was next with only 19.97 per cent of the injuries.

Relative to the comparison between the frequency of injuries in games and in practice, Table 5 shows that considering all classes 60.30 per cent of the football injuries were reported as happening in games and 39.70 per cent in practice. In basketball, the per cent of injuries for games was 57.39 per cent and 42.61 per cent for practice. In baseball and wrestling the percentages were larger in practice. It is interesting to note that class B injuries in football were much more prevalent in games than in practice (64.22 per cent in games as compared to 35.78 per cent in practice).

According to the data shown in Table 6, the player doing the tackling in football was more frequently injured than from any other cause. This activity accounted for 21.18 per cent of the football injuries. The player that was tackled was reported for 19.50 per cent of the football injuries. The player that was blocked was more frequently injured than the player that was blocking as indicated by the percentages of 10.83 and 9.65, respectively. It is interesting to note that these four activities accounted for 61.16 per cent of all football injuries.

There were 79 cases reported in which the cause of injury

Table 5. Injuries which occurred during games and those which occurred during practice shown by sports and grouped according to classes.

Classes of schools		Football		Basketball		Track		Baseball		Wrestling		Physical Education	Total
		G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	G	P	T	
B	No. injuries	316	176	115	79	14	11	10	14			13	748
	% injuries	64.22	35.78	59.28	40.72	56.00	44.00	41.67	58.33				
A	No. injuries	198	136	40	25	11	6	4	2	9	6	12	449
	% injuries	59.28	40.72	61.54	38.46	64.71	35.29	66.67	33.33	60.00	40.00		
AA	No. injuries	97	92	12	20	2	2	2	1	1	7	24	260
	% injuries	51.32	48.68	37.50	62.50	50.00	50.00	66.67	33.33	12.50	87.50		
Grand total	No. injuries	611	404	167	124	27	19	16	17	10	13	49	1457
	% injuries	60.30	39.70	57.39	42.61	58.70	41.30	48.49	51.51	43.48	56.52		

Key: G - game
P - practice
T - total

Table 6. Causes of football injuries.

Activity	:	B	A	AA	Total	: Per cent of total : football injuries
Tackling		98	75	42	215	21.18
Tackled		91	58	49	198	19.50
Blocking		45	35	17	97	9.65
Blocked		45	35	30	110	10.83
Cause not shown		17	29	2	48	4.72
Stepped on		21	20	9	50	4.92
Fallen on		7		2	9	.88
Kicked or kneed		32	15	6	53	5.22
Fell on ground		24	14	5	43	4.23
Game scrimmage		20			20	1.97
Pile-up		22	13	7	42	4.13
Turned ankle		9	5	3	17	1.67
Collision		36	15	2	53	5.21
Hit in face		15	13	8	36	3.54
Other causes		10	7	7	24	2.36
Totals		492	334	189	1015	

was not given. It is reasonable to assume that if these causes had been shown, the picture might have been changed somewhat. It should also be mentioned that the causes of injury were so diversified that no attempt was made to show all of them in this study.

Table 7 shows that the greatest single cause of injury in basketball was "collision" (19.57 per cent). The second highest cause of injury was "fell on floor" (18.59 per cent). The actual cause might have been falling over another player causing the injured player to lose his footing. Of the class B basketball injuries 20.62 per cent were in this classification. Rebound accounted for 15.12 per cent of the basketball injuries. "Jump ball", 9.62 per cent, was shown for the three classes. It is interesting to note that class B injuries in basketball accounted for 66.66 per cent of the total basketball injuries in all three classes. For class A the per cent was 22.33 and 11.01 for class AA.

There were no definite causes reported for injuries in wrestling. Class B reported no wrestling injuries, class A reported 15, and class AA 8.

The greatest single cause of injury in baseball was sliding (66.66 per cent). "Hit by ball" accounted for 16.67 per cent of the injuries. The remaining 16.67 per cent of the injuries was attributed to "other causes".

As shown in Table 8, the injury most frequently reported for track was running (23.91 per cent). Pole vaulting was next with 17.90 per cent injuries reported. Spiked ranked third with a

Table 7. Causes of basketball, wrestling, and baseball injuries.

Activity	:	B	A	AA	Total	:	Per cent of total injuries
Basketball							
Cause not shown		16	7	4	27		9.28
Collision		36	16	5	57		19.57
Fell on floor		40	8	6	54		18.59
Ran into wall or obstruction		12	2	1	15		5.15
Hit by ball		9	3	2	14		4.81
Rebound		26	13	5	44		15.12
Struck in face		11	4	4	19		6.52
Jump ball		23	3	2	28		9.62
Sprained ankle		8	3	1	12		4.12
Other causes		13	6	2	21		7.21
Totals		194	65	32	291		
Wrestling							
Scrimmage			12	4	16		69.56
Other causes			3	4	7		30.44
Totals			15	8	23		
Baseball							
Sliding		9	4	3	16		66.66
Hit by ball		2	2		4		16.67
Other causes		4			4		16.67
Totals		15	6	3	24		

Table 8. Causes of track and physical education injuries.

Activity	B	A	AA	Total	Per cent of total injuries
Track					
Broad jump	1	1		2	4.34
Cause not shown		1		1	2.17
Pole vault	6	1	1	8	17.60
High jump	3	1		4	8.70
Javelin	4			4	8.70
Hurdling	2	4		6	13.05
Shot put		2	1	3	6.52
Running	7	3	1	11	23.91
Spiked	2	4	1	7	15.22
Totals	25	17	4	46	
Physical Education					
Cause not shown	1	1	3	5	10.20
Obstructions		1	1	2	4.08
Basketball	3	4	8	15	30.61
Softball	4			4	8.16
Tumbling	4	5	10	19	38.78
Touch football			1	1	2.04
Volley ball	1	1		2	4.08
Swimming			1	1	2.04
Totals	13	12	24	49	

report of 15.22 per cent injuries. Hurdling followed closely with 13.05 per cent injuries reported.

Tumbling accounted for the most injuries in physical education (38.78 per cent). Basketball was responsible for 30.61 per cent of the injuries. Causes not shown accounted for 10.20 per cent of the injuries in physical education. Touchfootball was responsible for 2.04 per cent of the physical education injuries. The per cent of physical education injuries based upon total injuries is shown in Table 2.

Considering all classes, Table 9 shows that the largest per cent of football injuries occurred during the seventh week of the season (14.29 per cent). The eighth week followed with 13.30 per cent. The fourth week showed 12.02 per cent, and the fifth week 10.54 per cent of the total football injuries.

Considering each class separately, the largest number of class B injuries occurred during the eighth week; the second largest, the seventh week. The largest number of class A injuries occurred during the seventh week. Class AA football injuries occurred most frequently during the seventh week. It is interesting to note that the largest number of football injuries in all three classes occurred during the middle of the season.

Table 10 shows that the highest percentage of basketball injuries occurred during the ninth week of the season (11.67 per cent). The twelfth week represented the second highest per cent of injuries (10.30 per cent). The injuries reported for the eleventh week represented 9.96 per cent and for the tenth week 9.60 per cent. The eighth week of the basketball season accounted

Table 9. Football injuries according to weeks in season.

		Classes of schools							
Week of	B		A		AA		Total no.	Per cent	
practice:	Injured		Injured		Injured		of injuries	injured	
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent			
1	2	11.77	6	35.29	9	52.94	17	1.67	
2	13	29.54	15	34.00	16	36.46	44	4.34	
3	28	39.43	26	36.62	17	23.95	71	7.00	
4	54	44.26	43	35.24	25	20.50	122	12.02	
5	59	55.14	30	28.03	18	16.83	107	10.54	
6	46	48.42	31	32.63	18	18.94	95	9.36	
7	67	46.20	46	31.72	32	22.08	145	14.29	
8	86	63.70	32	23.70	17	12.60	135	13.30	
9	24	53.33	16	35.55	5	11.12	45	4.43	
10	53	64.63	22	26.82	7	8.55	82	8.08	
11	30	38.96	41	50.65	6	10.39	77	7.51	
12	9	40.90	10	45.45	3	13.65	22	2.17	
13	1	10.00	0	0.00	9	90.00	10	.99	
14	2	66.66	1	33.34	0	0.00	3	.30	
15	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	.10	
16	1	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	.09	
Unknown	17	44.73	15	39.47	6	15.80	38	3.74	
Total	492	48.47	334	32.90	189	18.63	1015	69.65	

Table 10. Basketball injuries according to weeks in season.

Week of practice:	B		A		AA		Total no. of injuries	Per cent injured
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent		
1	6	75.00	0	0.00	2	25.00	8	2.74
2	4	57.14	0	0.00	3	42.86	7	2.40
3	5	55.55	2	22.22	2	22.23	9	3.09
4	7	63.64	2	18.18	2	18.18	11	3.44
5	17	85.00	1	5.00	2	10.00	20	6.87
6	2	50.00	2	50.00	0	0.00	4	1.37
7	15	71.42	4	19.04	2	9.54	21	7.21
8	21	80.76	2	7.69	3	11.55	26	8.93
9	24	70.58	6	17.64	4	11.78	34	11.67
10	16	57.07	7	25.00	5	17.03	28	9.60
11	22	75.86	6	20.69	1	3.45	29	9.96
12	15	50.00	15	50.00	0	0.00	30	10.30
13	9	69.23	3	23.07	1	7.70	13	4.46
14	11	57.89	7	36.84	1	5.27	19	6.53
15	7	77.77	2	22.23	0	0.00	9	3.09
16	2	40.00	2	40.00	1	20.00	5	1.72
17	0	0.00	1	50.00	1	50.00	2	0.68
18	3	100.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	1.03
19	2	66.66	0	0.00	1	33.34	3	1.03
20	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	100.00	1	.34
21	0	0.00	1	100.00	0	0.00	1	.34
Unknown	6	75.00	2	25.00	0	0.00	8	3.20
Total	194	66.87	65	22.33	32	10.80	291	19.97

for 8.93 per cent of the injuries. It is interesting to note that approximately 50.00 per cent of the basketball injuries were reported for a five week period consisting of the eighth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth weeks.

Considering each class separately, the largest number of class B injuries occurred during the ninth week. The greatest number of injuries for class A was reported for the twelfth week and the largest number of class AA injuries was reported for the tenth week.

CONCLUSIONS

1. There were 15,303 individuals enrolled in the Benefit Plan for the school year of 1946-1947. Of this number there were 1457 injuries reported (9.52 per cent).

2. Football accounted for the highest number of injuries (69.65 per cent). Basketball represented 19.97 per cent of the injuries.

3. The fracture was the type of injury most frequently reported (28.89 per cent). Of these, the fracture of the nose was most common (17.33 per cent). The second most prevalent fracture was of the ribs (11.16 per cent). The fracture of the collar bone (10.92 per cent), hand or wrist (10.68 per cent), fingers (10.21 per cent) followed closely in that order.

4. Football accounted for 80.30 per cent of all fractures. Participation in basketball caused 11.60 per cent of the fractures.

5. Sprains accounted for the second highest number of injuries (26.01 per cent).

6. Injuries to the teeth were reported more frequently than injury to any other part of the body (12.08 per cent). The ankle with 11.74 per cent of all injuries was second.

7. Considering all classes 60.30 per cent of the football injuries were reported as happening in games and 39.70 per cent in practice. In basketball, the per cent of injuries for games was 57.39 per cent and 42.61 per cent for practice.

8. The player doing the tackling in football was more frequently injured than from any other cause (21.18 per cent). The player that was tackled was reported second highest on the injury list (19.50 per cent).

9. The greatest single cause of injury in basketball was "collision" (19.57 per cent). The second highest cause of injury was "fell on floor" (18.59 per cent).

10. The largest per cent of football injuries occurred during the seventh week of the season (14.29 per cent).

11. The highest per cent of basketball injuries occurred during the ninth week of the season (11.67 per cent).

12. A large number of accidents occurred during the middle of the season. Further study should bring enlightenment as to the reason why these accidents occurred during that period.

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APPENDIX

KANSAS STATE HIGH SCHOOL ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION

409 National Reserve Building
TOPEKA, KANSAS

PROOF OF LOSS

If there is more than one injury use a claim sheet for each injury.

STATEMENT OF ATHLETE

I, _____ hereby state that the information herein set forth is true and correct.

I hereby request the Kansas State High School Activities Association for the sum of _____

Dollars (\$) _____ as per the schedule of Benefits and in the amount of the attached Doctors statement for service.

I was injured on _____ while participating in _____
(DATE) (ACTIVITY)

General information: _____
(MALE) (FEMALE) (AGE) (DATE OF BIRTH) (GRADE)

SIGNATURE OF ATHLETE

STATEMENT OF PRINCIPAL

I certify that I am the Superintendent or Principal of the _____ School,
located at _____ Kansas.

I further certify that the above named athlete was injured accidentally on _____ while participating in _____
(DATE)
(game) (practice) If in game, name of referee _____
(ACTIVITY)

Nature of injury _____

Cause of injury _____

Did you witness the accident? _____ (yes or no). If not, who witnessed the accident? _____

It was reported to me by _____

The athlete was a regularly enrolled student in this school at the time of the injury.

I have examined the statement of the Athlete as well as that of the Doctor, and feel that the athlete is entitled to benefit as approved for the year.

Date _____ Date of filing claim _____, 194_____
(WHEN ATHLETE RETURNED TO PRACTICE)

SIGNATURE OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATOR

STATEMENT OF PHYSICIAN

The following statement must be made by the Doctor who attended the injured athlete for which benefit is now requested. The attending Doctor is requested to give under "General Remarks" any information on matters which in his judgment caused the accident, not otherwise included in that statement.

I have treated the above named athlete for the injury described below, and for which statement of service is herewith attached.

(DESCRIBE INJURY)

Was X-ray taken? _____

Did you render first medical service to said athlete for said injury? _____

Nature of service rendered _____

Date of first examination for said injury _____

Date of subsequent examinations for said injury _____

General Remarks: _____

SIGNATURE OF DOCTOR OR DENTIST

Address _____

Be sure statement of Re-examination by Doctor is attached if recovery is satisfactory.
Itemized doctor bill must be on file before payment of claim can be made. **ATTACH TO THIS FORM.**

Name of School _____

To Be Filled in By Commissioner. Amount Allowed _____

Date _____